

Criminal Law Policy on Terrorism with a Deradicalization Approach toward the Realization of Rehabilitative Justice

Md Shodiq¹

¹Universitas Jayabaya, Indonesia

e-mail: emdeshodiq@pascajayabaya.ac.id

Corresponding Author: emdeshodiq@pascajayabaya.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

*Criminal Law
Policy; Terrorism;
Deradicalization;
Rehabilitative Justice;
Human Rights.*

Article Info:

Received:

17/04/2026

Revised:

03/05/2026

Accepted:

26/06/2026

Published:

30/07/2026

Criminal law policy in countering terrorism faces a serious challenge to maintain a balance between the interests of state security and the protection of human rights. An overly repressive approach has the potential to lead to rights violations, while an overly lenient approach can reduce the effectiveness of prevention. Therefore, deradicalization was developed as a non-penal strategy that complements criminal law enforcement. This study aims to analyze the extent to which terrorism criminal law policies that integrate deradicalization approaches reflect the principle of balance between enforcement, prevention, and rehabilitation. This research uses normative legal research methods with legislative, conceptual, and philosophical approaches. Data were obtained through a literature study of current laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and related policy documents, which were analyzed qualitatively through legal reasoning and systematic interpretation. The results of the study show that the policy of terrorism criminal law has undergone a paradigm shift towards an integrative model that combines penal and non-penal instruments, with deradicalization as an important element to prevent recidivism and support social reintegration. In conclusion, the integration of deradicalization within terrorism criminal law policy not only reflects the principle of balance between enforcement, prevention, and rehabilitation, but also constitutes a normative foundation for the realization of rehabilitative justice oriented toward social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) (CC BY-SA 4.0)



How to cite:

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijerlas.v6i4.5537>

Introduction

Terrorism remains a serious threat to global security and national stability, although various countermeasures approaches have been developed over the past two decades. Recent academic reports suggest that responses that place too much emphasis on repressive approaches have the potential to reinforce the cycle of radicalization and expand the ideological support base of extremist groups.¹ In this context, the international community is beginning to shift the paradigm of countering terrorism towards a more comprehensive approach by integrating criminal law instruments and non-penal strategies such as deradicalization.² In the Indonesian legal context, this paradigm shift has been conceptualized as a legal approach that places deradicalization as an integral part of criminal law policy, aimed at balancing state security, human rights protection, and rehabilitation.³ The integrative approach is seen as important to

¹ Ben Adams, Garth Stahl, and Glenys Oberg, "The Ideology Becomes a Way to Make Sense of That Disconnection: Beliefs, Behaviour and Belonging—Does Ideology Matter in Countering Violent Extremism?," *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 16, no. 4 (2023): 648–71.

² Farooq Yousaf and Moheb Jabarkhail, "Afghanistan's Future under the Taliban Regime: Engagement or Isolation?," *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism* 17, no. 1 (2022): 117–34.

³ Dr Moh Shodiq and S H Djafar Shodiq, *Paradigma Deradikalisasi Dalam Perspektif Hukum* (Pustaka Harakatuna, 2018).

ensure long-term effectiveness while maintaining the legitimacy of the law and human values.⁴ From a criminal law policy perspective, countering terrorism is not only understood as a problem of criminalization and criminalization, but also as a strategic effort to manage social and ideological risks.⁵ Modern criminal law policy theory emphasizes the importance of a balance between repressive, preventive, and rehabilitative goals so that criminal law does not lose its social function.⁶ Imbalances in policy implementation have the potential to lead to human rights violations or undermine the effectiveness of crime prevention.⁷ Therefore, the principle of balance is a crucial normative foundation in formulating sustainable terrorism criminal law policies.

In Indonesia, the dynamics of countering terrorism have shown significant development through criminal law policy reforms that accommodate a deradicalization approach.⁸ The post-2018 regulatory changes mark a shift from a purely security approach to a model that integrates prevention, coaching, and social reintegration.⁹ The policy was born in response to empirical experience that shows the limitations of conventional penal approaches in preventing terrorism recidivism.¹⁰ However, the implementation of this policy still raises debates about the extent to which the principle of balance between state security and the protection of individual rights is truly realized in the national criminal justice system.

A number of international studies have discussed the effectiveness of deradicalization in the context of counter-terrorism, but most of these studies place deradicalization as a social or security policy, rather than an integral part of criminal law policy. Other research tends to focus on the psychological or sociological aspects of radicalization without examining the normative legal framework that underlies it.¹¹ As a result, there is a research gap related to how the deradicalization approach is juridically constructed in criminal law policy and how the principle of balance is normatively realized. This gap shows the need for a legal study that specifically links the policy of terrorism criminal law with the principle of balance as the basis for the legitimacy and effectiveness of the policy.

The urgency of this research is even stronger given the increasing global attention to the protection of human rights in counter-terrorism policies. In this framework, deradicalization should not be understood merely as a preventive or security-oriented policy, but as an integral element of rehabilitative justice within criminal law policy. A rehabilitative justice approach emphasizes the restoration of offenders' social relations, behavioral transformation, and reintegration into society, rather than relying solely on punitive responses. Therefore, deradicalization serves as a normative bridge that connects security objectives with the rehabilitative goals of criminal law. The international legal instrument affirms that states remain obliged to guarantee fundamental rights, even in a state of security emergency.¹² The tension between security interests and human rights demands a proportionate and accountable criminal law policy design.¹³ In this context, the deradicalization approach has the potential to become a normative bridge between security goals and humanitarian values if formulated and applied in a balanced manner.

Based on the background and gaps of the research, this study aims to normatively analyze terrorism criminal law policies that integrate deradicalization approaches and assess the extent to which these policies

⁴ Ana Maria Gomez-Trujillo, Maria Alejandra Gonzalez-Perez, and Jose Jaime Baena-Rojas, "Sustainable Strategy as a Lever for Corporate Legitimacy and Long-Term Competitive Advantage: An Examination of an Emerging Market Multinational," *European Business Review* 36, no. 1 (2024): 112–39.

⁵ Ahmed Ajil, "Pain & Power: What the Pains of Counterterrorism Tell Us about the Workings of Counter-Terror Power," *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 18, no. 2 (2025): 478–504.

⁶ Piotr Kardas, "Protection of Values or Management by Repression. On the Functions of Contemporary Criminal Law," *Studia Iuridica*, no. 100 (2023): 126–52.

⁷ Kudzai Mwapaura et al., "Provision of Child Protection Services in Zimbabwe: Review of the Human Rights Perspective," *Cogent Social Sciences* 8, no. 1 (2022): 2136606.

⁸ M Kannan and Muhamad Syauqillah, "Comparison of Deradicalization Programs in Indonesia and India," *Enrichment: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 3, no. 3 (2025): 473–96.

⁹ Ming Zeng and Yongshin Kim, "Institutional Reforms and Regulatory Shifts in China's Digital Platform Sector: How Domain-Specific Centralization Shaped the 2020–2022 Transition," *Business and Politics*, 2025, 1–20.

¹⁰ Youness Nafid, Mohamed Ali Haidass, and Sara Joraiche, "The Role of Criminal Alternatives as a Future Challenge in Achieving Security," *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* 19, no. 1 (2024): 552–86.

¹¹ Ayşenur Benevento, "The Necessity to Recognize Processes of Radicalization from a Socio-Cultural Perspective," *Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science* 57, no. 4 (2023): 1418–34.

¹² Antonio Cassese, *UN Law-Fundamental Rights: Two Topics in International Law* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2024).

¹³ ALISON YOUNG, "Accountability, Human Rights and Beyond: Lessons from Social Security Law," *Questions of Accountability: Prerogatives, Power and Politics*, 2023, 171.

reflect the principle of balance. The analysis focuses on the relationship between penal and non-penal instruments within the framework of laws and regulations that are still in force.¹⁴ This study also aims to identify the normative implications of the application of deradicalization to the goals of criminalization and human rights protection. Thus, this research is directed to strengthen theoretical and prescriptive arguments in the reform of terrorism criminal law policies.

Theoretically, this research contributes to the development of criminal law policy studies by enriching the understanding of the principle of balance in the context of extraordinary crime. This research offers a normative analytical framework that places deradicalization as an integral element of criminal law policy, not just a complementary policy. Practically, the findings of the research are expected to be a reference for policymakers and law enforcement officials in formulating and implementing effective and equitable counterterrorism strategies. This contribution is relevant not only for Indonesia, but also for other countries facing similar challenges in managing the threat of terrorism in a balanced manner.

Method

This study uses normative (doctrinal) legal research with a qualitative approach, which focuses on the analysis of legal norms and criminal law policies in countering terrorism crimes.¹⁵ Normative legal research was chosen because the main purpose of this research is to examine how criminal law policies should be formulated and implemented to reflect the principle of balance between the interests of state security, the protection of human rights, and the goal of rehabilitation through a deradicalization approach. With this approach, the study does not directly assess individual behavior or empirical effectiveness of programs, but rather examines the rationality, consistency, and legitimacy of applicable criminal law policies.

This type of research is descriptive-analytical and prescriptive.¹⁶ The descriptive-analytical nature is used to describe and analyze the criminal law regulation of terrorism and deradicalization policies as regulated in laws and regulations. Meanwhile, the prescriptive nature is directed to formulate normative arguments on how terrorism criminal law policies should be developed to balance between penal and non-penal approaches. Thus, this study not only maps the applicable laws, but also provides recommendations for future policy improvements.

The approaches used in this study include a legislative approach, a conceptual approach, and a philosophical approach.¹⁷ The legislative approach is carried out by systematically reviewing regulations that are still in force, especially Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes, Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 concerning the Prevention of Terrorism Crimes, Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, and Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This approach aims to assess the consistency of norms, the space for deradicalization regulation, and the limits of state authority in countering terrorism.

The conceptual approach is used to examine and formulate key concepts in research, such as criminal law policy, terrorism, deradicalization, the principle of balance, and the purpose of punishment. This approach is important to obtain a complete and not solely textual understanding of legal norms, as well as to build indicators of the principle of balance used in the analysis. Furthermore, a philosophical approach is used to assess the criminal law policy of terrorism from the point of view of legal values and principles, especially justice, proportionality, humanity, and the protection of human rights in the context of the state of law.

The source of research data is in the form of secondary legal materials, which consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include all laws and regulations that regulate the crime of terrorism, prevention of terrorism, deradicalization, the correctional system, and the protection of human rights. Secondary legal materials include textbooks, scientific journal articles, and the results

¹⁴ Ali Masyhar et al., "Economic Assistance as a Form of Non-Penal Policy in Countering Terrorism for Ex-Prisoners in Indonesia," *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 5, no. 2 (2024): 681–704.

¹⁵ Urmi Roy, "Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Methods of Research: A Comparative Analysis of Both within the Field of Legal Research," *Issue 2 Indian JL & Legal Rsch.* 5 (2023): 1.

¹⁶ P S Varsha and Anjan Karan, "Descriptive Analytics and Data Visualization in E-Commerce," in *Handbook of Big Data Research Methods* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023), 86–104.

¹⁷ Achmad Irwan Hamzani et al., "Legal Research Method: Theoretical and Implementative Review," *International Journal of Membrane Science and Technology* 10, no. 2 (2023): 3610–19.

of previous research relevant to criminal law and deradicalization policies. Tertiary legal materials are used as support, such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias to clarify legal terms and concepts.

The data collection technique is carried out through literature studies and legal document searches. All legal materials are collected, classified, and selected based on their relevance to the research issue. To maintain the sharpness of the analysis, this study uses a norm analysis matrix that contains aspects of criminalization, prevention, criminalization, deradicalization, and human rights protection. This matrix helps to identify the extent to which terrorism criminal law policies have integrated penal and non-penal approaches in a balanced manner.

Data analysis was carried out by normative qualitative analysis through deductive and interpretive legal reasoning.¹⁸ The interpretation techniques used include grammatical interpretation to understand the meaning of norms, systematic interpretation to assess the relationship between regulations, teleological interpretation to examine the purpose of policy formation, and historical interpretation to understand the background of changes in terrorism regulations. The results of the analysis are then compiled in the form of legal arguments that show the balance of terrorism criminal law policies and the direction of policy reform that is more proportionate and fair.

Results and Discussion

1. Policy Paradigm Shift: From Repressive to Integrative Model (Penal-Nonpenal)

The main findings of this study show a change in the direction of counter-terrorism policies, from the previous emphasis on criminalization to a more integrative design. A more integrative policy means that the state not only relies on criminal prosecution, but also strengthens prevention as part of the main strategy. This can be seen when regulations no longer only contain the formulation of delicacies, criminal threats, and law enforcement authority, but also contain clear prevention mandates. In the norm analysis matrix, prevention appears as a cluster whose position is equivalent to enforcement, so that policies are no longer completely reactive. Global developments also show that counter-terrorism approaches that ignore prevention and the principle of proportionality are vulnerable to over-intervention on citizens' rights.¹⁹

The most emphatic normative basis that shows this shift is contained in Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law. The law affirms that the prevention of terrorism crimes is part of the state policy regime. Explicitly, Article 43A states that prevention is carried out through three pillars, namely national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization. With such a construction, criminal law is not positioned as the only instrument, but rather as part of a broader policy package. In the context of normative legal research, the recognition of this preventive structure is an early indicator that the principle of balance is beginning to be embedded in the text of norms.²⁰

The next findings show that Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 concerning the Prevention of Terrorism Crimes clarifies the prevention mandate at the operational level. The provisions of Article 2 paragraph (2) state that prevention is carried out through national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization. The existence of this government regulation is important because it translates the ideas in the law from the level of principles into a programmable framework of action. That way, the space for interpretation that is too wide can be narrowed and the implementation of policies becomes more directed. Methodologically, this finding was obtained through systematic interpretation, namely reading the connection between Law Number 5 of 2018 as an umbrella norm and Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 as an implementing norm.

This study also found that Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 provides a definition of work that distinguishes the three pillars of prevention so that they do not overlap. National preparedness is understood as a condition of preparedness that is prepared in a planned, integrated, systematic, and sustainable manner to anticipate terrorist crimes. Counter-radicalization is positioned as a process that is carried out against people or groups who are vulnerable to being exposed to radical terrorism. Deradicalization is understood as a process carried out on suspects, defendants, convicts, inmates, former terrorism inmates, and people or groups who have been exposed to radical terrorism. This distinction of definitions is important because it makes policy design clearer and helps to determine the appropriate target of intervention. In a conceptual approach, this clarity reinforces the "integrative"

¹⁸ John Roldan Torres, "Navigating Legal Knowledge: A Comparative Analysis of Quantitative, Qualitative, Applied, and Descriptive Research Methodologies in Law," *Qualitative, Applied, and Descriptive Research Methodologies in Law* (May 17, 2025), 2025.

¹⁹ Zin Derfoufi, "Prevent-Ing Dissent: How the UK's Counterterrorism Strategy Is Eroding Democracy," 2022.

²⁰ Paul Friedl, "The Normative Model," in *Reasonable Expectations of Privacy: With Special Regard to European Privacy and Data Protection Law* (Springer, 2025), 105–213.

indicator because policies do not stack all interventions in one vague term.²¹ Other findings suggest that the integrative model in Indonesian regulation works through different risk pathways according to the stage and subject profile. National preparedness is oriented to the policy system and environment at large, counter-radicalization is oriented to vulnerable groups, while deradicalization is oriented to subjects who have been exposed or have entered the judicial process. This arrangement illustrates an attempt to balance collective security with a rehabilitative approach to individuals, without eliminating the function of criminal prosecution. From a criminal law policy perspective, the design shows a shift from "criminalization as a center" to "risk management as a policy ecosystem." Theoretically, this way of working is more in line with the principle of balance because it combines risk control, prevention, and rehabilitation.²² Although the empirical effectiveness of the program is beyond the scope of this research, its normative structure already provides a clear space for an integrative approach.

This research also places Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism as a reinforcement of integrative orientation. This presidential regulation emphasizes that efforts to prevent and counter extremism are carried out through a national action plan involving ministries, institutions, and local governments. In a systematic reading, this presidential regulation functions as a link between criminal norms and cross-sectoral public policy. Thus, integration does not stop at the criminal law text, but is continued in a more operational policy design at the governance level. This shows that prevention is not only a matter of law enforcement, but a matter of the state as a whole. The literature also reminds that counter-terrorism designs that do not place proportionality as a design principle easily give birth to an unbalanced response.²³

Other findings suggest that the integration of penal and nonpenal requires neat governance of norms so as not to create duplication, vacuum, or conflict of authority. Harmonization can be seen when Law Number 5 of 2018 builds a prevention framework at the law level, while Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 provides a more operational definition of the pillars and target subjects. This consistency is important because deradicalization programs are often criticized internationally when their implementation standards are not transparent and difficult to evaluate. In normative law research, policy legitimacy is read from the clarity of the mandate, subject limits, and coherence between norms.²⁴ At the same time, the literature evaluating counter-extremism programs confirms that claims of program success must be supported by testable measures. Therefore, consistent norm design is a prerequisite for maintaining policy legitimacy.²⁵

The synthesis of the first theme emphasizes that the integrative model is not just a slogan, but can be proven from the design of norms that place prevention as a formal component. Article 43A of Law Number 5 of 2018 and Article 2 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 are normative nodes that expressly state the integration of penal and non-penal. These findings answer the research focus on the extent to which policies reflect the principles of balance between enforcement, prevention, and rehabilitation, especially at the applicable legal design level. Theoretically, this integrative design is in line with international criticism of the tendency to over-criminalize and the push to place proportionality as a policy design principle.²⁶ The novelty that can be affirmed is that the principle of balance in Indonesia is not only an ethical demand, but has been formulated as part of the architecture of preventive norms.

2. Deradicalization as a Nonpenal Instrument to Suppress Recidivism and Support Social Reintegration

The findings of the research on this theme show that deradicalization is positioned as a non-penal instrument inherent in counter-terrorism policies. Deradicalization is not placed as an additional social program separate from the legal system, but rather as part of a state-designed prevention strategy. This can be seen from the way regulations determine the subject of deradicalization which includes the pre-adjudication to post-sentencing stages, including former terrorism prisoners. Normatively, this broad scope

²¹ Paul Cairney, "Policymaking Integration, Policy Coherence, and Whole-of-Government Approaches: A Qualitative Systematic Review of Advice for Policymakers," *Open Research Europe* 5, no. 75 (2025): 75.

²² Zhongqiu Du and Yu Cheng, "A Systematic Review and Codification of China's Ecological Restoration Policies and Laws," *Restoration Ecology*, 2025, e70169.

²³ Jon Coaffee et al., "Security by Design: Protection of Public Spaces from Terrorist Attacks," 2022.

²⁴ Seema Gul, Riaz Ahmad, and Sami Ur Rahman, "Constitutional Dualities: Reconciling Islamic Normativity with Common Law Principles in Hybrid Legal Systems," *Indus Journal of Social Sciences* 3, no. 2 (2025): 674–93.

²⁵ Munir Zamir and Christian Kaunert, "Meta's Counter Conversations Project and Google's Search Redirect Project," in *Strategic Communications' Role in Counter-Terrorism: The Power of Counter-Narratives* (Springer, 2025), 135–57.

²⁶ Mark Friedman and Anthony Sangiuliano, "Proportionality and Precaution," *Global Constitutionalism*, 2025, 1–22.

suggests that interventions do not stop at criminal convictions, but rather continue in the post-criminal phase to reduce the risk of repetition.²⁷ In normative law research, recidivism is not measured as a number, but is understood as a policy goal that appears from the expansion of the intervention phase.²⁸

Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 defines deradicalization as a planned, integrated, systematic, and continuous process aimed at suspects, defendants, convicts, inmates, former terrorism inmates, and people or groups who have been exposed to radical terrorism. This definition suggests that deradicalization is directed at changing risks and supporting social reintegration, rather than replacing the function of criminalization. In a conceptual approach, these findings make it clear that deradicalization focuses on changing the orientation of violent beliefs and behaviors, while correctional coaching is broader because it also includes strengthening personality and independence.²⁹ Although different, the two strengthen each other because they have a common point in the goal of "not repeating the crime." Clarity of definition is also important because it prevents programs from running without clear boundaries. In the program evaluation literature, ambiguity of purpose is often a source of policy failure.³⁰

Law Number 5 of 2018 places deradicalization as a pillar of prevention in Article 43A. This means that deradicalization is a legal mandate, not just a discretionary policy that can be implemented or stopped without a basis. This placement is important because it places deradicalization into the principle of legality, so its implementation must have signs and accountability. In a philosophical approach, the deradicalization arrangements in the law describe efforts to balance security interests with a humanitarian approach through rehabilitation.³¹ In the framework of the theory of the purpose of punishment, deradicalization can be read as an instrument that strengthens rehabilitative and preventive goals.³² Therefore, deradicalization is one of the key points that shows a more balanced policy orientation and simultaneously functions as a concrete expression of rehabilitative justice within terrorism criminal law policy.

The next findings show that the goal of social reintegration has a strong basis in Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Article 2 of this law contains the objectives of the correctional system which includes improving the quality of personality and independence of inmates so that they realize their mistakes, improve themselves, do not repeat criminal acts, and can be accepted back by the community. At the same time, Article 2 letter c affirms the dimension of protecting the community from the repetition of criminal acts. This dual formulation is directly aligned with the goal of suppressing recidivism and encouraging social reintegration, so that deradicalization finds a strong normative foothold in the correctional ecosystem. In a systematic interpretation, this correctional provision can be linked to a terrorism policy that includes deradicalization as a pillar of prevention. Thus, reintegration is not understood as an automatic impact, but as a goal designed and pursued.

This study also found that the coaching mechanism in Law Number 22 of 2022 is compatible with the need for deradicalization. Article 35 paragraph (1) states that the coaching of prisoners is organized by correctional institutions. Article 38 stipulates that coaching is carried out through personality development and independence development. This structure is relevant because deradicalization in practice requires cognitive changes, value reinforcement, and life skills support that can go into these two types of coaching. Through deductive reasoning, if the goal of correctional care includes the prevention of the repetition of criminal acts, then coaching is an internal instrument to achieve it. Thus, deradicalization can be positioned as a more specific form of coaching for the subject of terrorism crimes. In terms of post-criminal guidance, Law Number 22 of 2022 provides an institutional basis through the Correctional Center. Article 55 paragraph (1) states that community guidance for clients is organized by the Correctional Center. Article 56 stipulates that guidance includes mentoring, guidance, and supervision, as well as opening a space for

²⁷ Beverly C C Liu and Erin A Orrick, "Prosocial Attitudes of Juvenile Males as Predictors of Desistance Post-Release," *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology* 8, no. 4 (2022): 624–46.

²⁸ Anna-Maria Getos Kalac and Lea Feuerbach, "On (Measuring) Recidivism, Penal Populism and the Future of Recidivism Research: Neuropenology," *Croat. Acad. Legal Sci. YB* 14 (2023): 1.

²⁹ Fajar Purwawidada et al., "Social Reintegration Approach As Deradicalization Reformation Policy For Terrorism Convicts In Correctional Institutions," *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 6, no. 12 (2022).

³⁰ Stephanie Zarb and Kristin Taylor, "Uneven Local Implementation of Federal Policy after Disaster: Policy Conflict and Goal Ambiguity," *Review of Policy Research* 40, no. 1 (2023): 63–87.

³¹ Reda Manthovani, "De-Radicalization of Terrorism in Indonesia: Analysing the Implications of Criminal Law Policy," *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* 17, no. 2 (2023): 48–62.

³² Zul Akli and Harley Agustian As-Samawi, "Concept of Deradicalization against Criminal Acts of Terrorism in the Perspective of Islamic Criminal Law," *International Journal of Law, Social Science, and Humanities* 2, no. 2 (2025): 275–85.

advanced guidance to help reintegrate into society. These findings suggest that reintegration is not just the "end of punishment," but rather a manageable and supervisable phase. In the legislative approach, this norm strengthens the argument that deradicalization targeting former inmates has a clear institutional entrance. Therefore, deradicalization can be normatively linked to post-criminal guidance mechanisms.

This study also assesses that strengthening the deradicalization framework must consider design principles that prevent negative impacts, especially stigma and social isolation.³³ Prevention programs that are insensitive to stigma have the potential to reduce a sense of connectedness and actually increase the risk of marginalization. These findings were obtained from a critical reading of the literature showing that some counter-extremism programs fail when the approach is too administrative and does not consider the social impact. Therefore, the "balance" indicator should not only measure the security aspect, but also the quality of reintegration. Prescriptively, deradicalization needs to be placed within the framework of measurable coaching and guidance, not being an instrument that is too elastic and difficult to evaluate. The principle of proportionality also requires that prevention policies do not exceed the needs and do not cause violations of rights.³⁴

The synthesis of the second theme shows that deradicalization functions as a nonpenal element that is normatively directed to prevent recidivism and support social reintegration. The definition of the subject of deradicalization in Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019, which includes former terrorism inmates, can be logically linked to the purpose of the correctional system in Article 2 of Law Number 22 of 2022. This coherence supports the conclusion that Indonesia's policies are moving towards an integrative model that balances enforcement, prevention, and rehabilitation. The novelty that can be affirmed is the reconstruction of the "chain of norms" from the pillar of deradicalization prevention in Law Number 5 of 2018 to the reintegration mechanism in Law Number 22 of 2022. With a systematic approach, deradicalization is no longer understood as a stand-alone program, but rather as part of an interconnected legal design. In theory, these findings reinforce the idea that reintegration should be operationalized as a goal that can be designed and evaluated.

3. The Principle of Balance: Proportionality, Legality, and Accountability in Penal–Nonpenal Integration

The findings on this theme show that the principle of balance serves as a design principle that should be seen in the formulation of norms, not just abstract values, particularly as a normative foundation for the realization of rehabilitative justice in terrorism criminal law policy. The normative evidence is seen when prevention is included as an equal pillar in the framework of counter-terrorism. Article 43A of Law Number 5 of 2018, which contains national preparedness, counter-radicalization, and deradicalization, shows that policies are not fully absorbed into the logic of punishment. In criminal law policy theory, this kind of design prevents policies from getting caught up in over-criminalization without addressing the root of the risk. The legal literature also warns that counter-terrorism policies that ignore proportionality risk eroding citizens' rights.³⁵ Therefore, the placement of prevention in the norm can be read as an effort to balance the interests of security and rights, which in turn supports the realization of rehabilitative justice oriented toward reintegration rather than purely punitive responses.

4. Realizing Rehabilitative Justice

The shift in legal paradigms indicates that rehabilitative justice has emerged as part of a transition from retributive criminal law, which is oriented toward retaliation, to a more humanistic modern criminal law, as reflected in the thinking of progressive legal scholars. In the context of modern Indonesian criminal law, rehabilitative justice constitutes one of the three principal visions of the National Criminal Code as stipulated in Law Number 1 of 2023, alongside corrective justice and restorative justice. This approach emphasizes the rehabilitation of offenders through educational forms of punishment. Albert English (1977)

³³ Abdul Karim and Moh Dasuki, "Psychosocial Approach in Religious Deradicalization Efforts: A Study on Strategies to Overcome Radicalism," *Peace and Humanity Outlook* 1, no. 1 (2024): 27–38.

³⁴ Nehaluddin Ahmad, Faizah Rahim, and Danish Iqbal Ariffin, "Legal Challenges of Prosecuting War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity: A Comparative Analysis of Islamic Law and Modern International Law," *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice* 20, no. 3 (2024).

³⁵ Cyprien Fluzin and ICCT Policy Brief, *Administrative Measures, Human Rights, and Democracy in Turbulent Times* (International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, 2024).

explains that restorative justice, in its development, is often associated with the concept of rehabilitative justice, in which offenders are regarded as subjects whose potential must be restored in order to prevent the recurrence of criminal behavior.³⁶

The next findings show that Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 strengthens the principle of balance through the emphasis that all prevention pillars must be carried out in a planned, integrated, systematic, and sustainable manner. Normatively, this phrase contains demands for accountability because the program must be clearly designed, not just a momentary response. In the methodology of this study, a teleological interpretation is used to read that the purpose of this arrangement is to ensure that prevention runs consistently and accountably. The principle of balance is seen in efforts to combine security through preparedness and risk control, as well as rehabilitation through deradicalization. The program evaluation literature also emphasizes that without a good evaluation framework, claims of program success are difficult to test. Thus, the design of norms that demand planning becomes part of policy accountability.³⁷

This research also found that the principle of balance must be read together with the principle of correctional services that demand the protection of rights as well as the protection of society. Article 2 letter c of Law Number 22 of 2022 affirms the protection of the community from the repetition of criminal acts, while Article 2 also emphasizes the reintegration of inmates into society. This formulation shows the existence of a balanced dual goal, namely rehabilitation for individuals and safety for the public. With a philosophical approach, it can be understood that long-term security is not synonymous with severe punishment, but also depends on successful reintegration. The recidivism literature emphasizes that reducing the repetition of criminal acts requires intervention after the criminal term, not just a sentence.³⁸ Therefore, corrections are an important tool to execute the balance in real terms.

The next finding relates to the need for clear limits so that deradicalization does not turn into too broad authority. The definition of the subject of deradicalization in Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 serves as a fence of legality because it explicitly mentions the subject category. In normative research, this subject restriction is read as a mechanism of legal certainty, so that the intervention does not extend to groups that are not normatively defined. This is important because deradicalization programs are often debated regarding the risks of labeling that can spread without a clear basis. The literature on extremist reintegration also emphasizes that non-transparent programs make evaluation difficult and can undermine legitimacy.³⁹ Therefore, the balance is not only about the objective, but also about the limits of the subject and the certainty of the procedure.

This research also shows that balance requires integration between levels of regulation so that there is no contradiction of objectives. Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 plays a role in coordinating cross-sectoral action plans, so that the prevention and countering of extremism is not only imposed on law enforcement officials. In a systematic reading, this presidential regulation complements government laws and regulations by providing a framework for the implementation of public policies. In policy theory, cross-sector coordination helps to balance coercive and social instruments. The ⁴⁰ program evaluation literature emphasizes that the community context and participant approach often determine the success of the program, something that cannot be answered by criminal logic alone.⁴¹ Therefore, the integration of public policy is a prerequisite for a more real balance.

This research places correctional coaching and guidance as a technical means to carry out balance in a more humane manner. Article 35 paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 of 2022 affirms coaching by correctional institutions, while Article 38 regulates personality development and independence. In addition, Article 55 paragraph (1) and Article 56 regulate community guidance by the Correctional Center, including assistance and supervision. Normatively, this series provides a reintegration pathway that can withstand the risk of recidivism without the need to expand criminalization. In a balance perspective, the design keeps the safety

³⁶ R F Rini Fathonah, "Pergeseran Paradigma Pemidanaan Terhadap Anak: Keadilan Retributif Menjadi Keadilan Restoratif," n.d.

³⁷ Donna M Mertens, Jori N Hall, and Amy T Wilson, *Program Evaluation Theory and Practice* (Guilford Publications, 2025).

³⁸ Tianzhao Lin, Hong Chen, and Jingjing Wu, "Research on the Impact of Restorative Justice Implementation on the Social Reintegration of Offenders and the Reduction of Recidivism Rates," *Law and Economy* 2, no. 11 (2023): 25–36.

³⁹ Stephanie Frances Scott-Smith, "Salafi-Jihadist Mobilisation: A Thematic Analysis of Narratives of Citizenship Revocation and Statelessness" (Macquarie University, 2024).

⁴⁰ Junfeng Diao et al., "Policy DNA: A Triaxial Framework (Themes, Instruments, Evaluation) for Decoding China's Study-Tour Policies," *Sage Open* 15, no. 4 (2025): 21582440251395456.

⁴¹ Daniel Koehler, Adrian Cheney, and Amy Templar, "Truth or Dare? Exploring the Importance of Factual Accuracy in Different Deradicalization Counseling Approaches," *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 2023, 1–21.

goals achieved without sacrificing the rehabilitation goals. Therefore, correctional services can be understood as a practical instrument that connects the goals of prevention and reintegration. The next findings confirm that balance also demands a policy process that is reason-based and testable. Proportionality is not only assessed from the results of the policy, but also from the formulation process, the basis for its justification, and its impact on rights. Although this study does not empirically test the process of law-making, prescriptive arguments can be drawn from the theoretical consequences of proportionality. The existence of the phrase planned, integrated, systematic, and sustainable in Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 shows the impetus towards more accountable program governance.

The synthesis of the third theme concludes that the principle of balance is reflected in three interrelated layers. The first layer is the division of policy functions through enforcement, prevention, and rehabilitation, as seen from Article 43A of Law Number 5 of 2018 and Article 2 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019. The second layer is legality through subject restrictions and program definitions that prevent uncontrolled expansion of authority. The third layer is reintegration support through the purpose of correctional services in Article 2 and the coaching and guidance mechanisms in Article 35 paragraph (1), Article 38, Article 55 paragraph (1), and Article 56 of Law Number 22 of 2022. With the normative legal research method, these findings are obtained through grammatical and systematic readings to assess the coherence of norms, then are teleologically affirmed with the aim of suppressing recidivism and strengthening social reintegration. Thus, the integrative model can be accounted for as a normative fact that supports the equilibrium argument as well as opening up space for policy evaluation recommendations in follow-up research.

Conclusion

This study concludes that the criminal law policy on terrorism in Indonesia has undergone a paradigm shift towards an integrative model that combines penal and non-penal instruments, with deradicalization as a strategic element to strengthen prevention, suppress recidivism, and support sustainable social reintegration. These findings show that the principle of balance is increasingly institutionalized in the design of regulations, especially through the affirmation of prevention as part of state policy in Law Number 5 of 2018, the strengthening of the operational framework for prevention and the definition of the subject of deradicalization in Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019, as well as the support of reintegrative coaching and guidance mechanisms in Law Number 22 of 2022, which as a whole places state security, protection of human rights, and rehabilitation goals within a more proportionate and accountable policy framework.

The limitation of this research lies in the character of normative legal research that focuses on the analysis on the coherence and rationality of norms, so that it has not tested the empirical effectiveness of deradicalization, the quality of inter-institutional implementation, and the real impact of the program on the prevention of criminal repetition. Therefore, follow-up research is recommended using a socio-legal approach or evaluative studies based on field data, including analysis of court decisions, coaching practices in correctional institutions, guidance by correctional centers, as well as measurement of social reintegration indicators and risk factors for recidivism, so that the relationship between normative design and policy outcomes can be assessed more comprehensively. Accordingly, the integration of deradicalization within terrorism criminal law policy represents not only a balanced approach between state security and human rights protection, but also a concrete normative pathway toward the realization of rehabilitative justice in counter-terrorism governance.

Acknowledgement

The author expresses sincere gratitude to Universitas Jayabaya for the academic support and the conducive scholarly environment provided during the conduct and completion of this research. Appreciation is also extended to the lecturers and colleagues who offered valuable input, constructive discussions, and critical insights throughout the research process and the writing of this article.

Author Contributions Statement

MS conceptualized the study, designed the methodology, conducted the research, performed the analysis, and wrote the manuscript. MS also reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

AI Usage Statement

AI tools were used to assist in language editing and improving clarity without affecting the substance of the research.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

References

- Adams, Ben, Garth Stahl, and Glenys Oberg. "The Ideology Becomes a Way to Make Sense of That Disconnection?: Beliefs, Behaviour and Belonging—Does Ideology Matter in Countering Violent Extremism?" *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 16, no. 4 (2023): 648–71.
- Ahmad, Nehaluddin, Faizah Rahim, and Danish Iqbal Ariffin. "Legal Challenges of Prosecuting War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity: A Comparative Analysis of Islamic Law and Modern International Law." *Manchester Journal of Transnational Islamic Law & Practice* 20, no. 3 (2024).
- Ajl, Ahmed. "Pain & Power: What the Pains of Counterterrorism Tell Us about the Workings of Counter-Terror Power." *Critical Studies on Terrorism* 18, no. 2 (2025): 478–504.
- Akli, Zul, and Harley Agustian As-Samawi. "Concept of Deradicalization against Criminal Acts of Terrorism in the Perspective of Islamic Criminal Law." *International Journal of Law, Social Science, and Humanities* 2, no. 2 (2025): 275–85.
- Benevento, Ayşenur. "The Necessity to Recognize Processes of Radicalization from a Socio-Cultural Perspective." *Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science* 57, no. 4 (2023): 1418–34.
- Cairney, Paul. "Policymaking Integration, Policy Coherence, and Whole-of-Government Approaches: A Qualitative Systematic Review of Advice for Policymakers." *Open Research Europe* 5, no. 75 (2025): 75.
- Cassese, Antonio. *UN Law-Fundamental Rights: Two Topics in International Law*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2024.
- Coaffee, Jon, Benoît Moritz, Ana Veronica Nevez, Stine Ilum, Norbert Gebbeken, Anke Schröder, Melanie Schlüter, Paul Warnstedt, and Mark Stewart. "Security by Design: Protection of Public Spaces from Terrorist Attacks," 2022.
- Derfoufi, Zin. "Prevent-Ing Dissent: How the UK's Counterterrorism Strategy Is Eroding Democracy," 2022.
- Diao, Junfeng, Xinyan Ma, Rong Huang, and Xu Ding. "Policy DNA: A Triaxial Framework (Themes, Instruments, Evaluation) for Decoding China's Study-Tour Policies." *Sage Open* 15, no. 4 (2025): 21582440251395456.
- Du, Zhongqiu, and Yu Cheng. "A Systematic Review and Codification of China's Ecological Restoration Policies and Laws." *Restoration Ecology*, 2025, e70169.
- Fluzin, Cyprien, and ICCT Policy Brief. *Administrative Measures, Human Rights, and Democracy in Turbulent Times*. International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, 2024.
- Friedl, Paul. "The Normative Model." In *Reasonable Expectations of Privacy: With Special Regard to European Privacy and Data Protection Law*, 105–213. Springer, 2025.
- Friedman, Mark, and Anthony Sangiuliano. "Proportionality and Precaution." *Global Constitutionalism*, 2025, 1–22.
- Gomez-Trujillo, Ana Maria, Maria Alejandra Gonzalez-Perez, and Jose Jaime Baena-Rojas. "Sustainable Strategy as a Lever for Corporate Legitimacy and Long-Term Competitive Advantage: An Examination of an Emerging Market Multinational." *European Business Review* 36, no. 1 (2024): 112–39.
- Gul, Seema, Riaz Ahmad, and Sami Ur Rahman. "Constitutional Dualities: Reconciling Islamic Normativity with Common Law Principles in Hybrid Legal Systems." *Indus Journal of Social Sciences* 3, no. 2 (2025): 674–93.
- Hamzani, Achmad Irwan, Tiyas Vika Widyastuti, Nur Khasanah, and Mohd Hazmi Mohd Rusli. "Legal Research Method: Theoretical and Implementative Review." *International Journal of Membrane Science and Technology* 10, no. 2 (2023): 3610–19.
- Kalac, Anna-Maria Getos, and Lea Feuerbach. "On (Measuring) Recidivism, Penal Populism and the Future of Recidivism Research: Neuropenology." *Croat. Acad. Legal Sci. YB* 14 (2023): 1.
- Kannan, M, and Muhamad Syauquillah. "Comparison of Deradicalization Programs in Indonesia and

- India." *Enrichment: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 3, no. 3 (2025): 473–96.
- Kardas, Piotr. "Protection of Values or Management by Repression. On the Functions of Contemporary Criminal Law." *Studia Iuridica*, no. 100 (2023): 126–52.
- Karim, Abdul, and Moh Dasuki. "Psychosocial Approach in Religious Deradicalization Efforts: A Study on Strategies to Overcome Radicalism." *Peace and Humanity Outlook* 1, no. 1 (2024): 27–38.
- Koehler, Daniel, Adrian Cherney, and Amy Templar. "Truth or Dare? Exploring the Importance of Factual Accuracy in Different Deradicalization Counseling Approaches." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 2023, 1–21.
- Lin, Tianzhao, Hong Chen, and Jingjing Wu. "Research on the Impact of Restorative Justice Implementation on the Social Reintegration of Offenders and the Reduction of Recidivism Rates." *Law and Economy* 2, no. 11 (2023): 25–36.
- Liu, Beverly C C, and Erin A Orrick. "Prosocial Attitudes of Juvenile Males as Predictors of Desistance Post-Release." *Journal of Developmental and Life-Course Criminology* 8, no. 4 (2022): 624–46.
- Manthovani, Reda. "De-Radicalization of Terrorism in Indonesia: Analysing the Implications of Criminal Law Policy." *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* 17, no. 2 (2023): 48–62.
- Masyhar, Ali, Ali Murtadho, Rohadhatul Aisy, and Roziya Abu. "Economic Assistance as a Form of Non-Penal Policy in Countering Terrorism for Ex-Prisoners in Indonesia." *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 5, no. 2 (2024): 681–704.
- Mertens, Donna M, Jori N Hall, and Amy T Wilson. *Program Evaluation Theory and Practice*. Guilford Publications, 2025.
- Mwapaura, Kudzai, Witness Chikoko, Kudzai Nyabeze, Itai Kabonga, and Kwashirai Zvokuomba. "Provision of Child Protection Services in Zimbabwe: Review of the Human Rights Perspective." *Cogent Social Sciences* 8, no. 1 (2022): 2136606.
- Nafid, Youness, Mohamed Ali Haidass, and Sara Joraiche. "The Role of Criminal Alternatives as a Future Challenge in Achieving Security." *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* 19, no. 1 (2024): 552–86.
- Purwawidada, Fajar, Krismiyarsi Krismiyarsi, Mashari Mashari, and Sarsintorini Putra. "Social Reintegration Approach As Deradicalization Reformation Policy For Terrorism Convicts In Correctional Institutions." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 6, no. 12 (2022).
- Rini Fathonah, R F. "Pergeseran Paradigma Pemidanaan Terhadap Anak: Keadilan Retributif Menjadi Keadilan Restoratif," n.d.
- Roy, Urmi. "Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Methods of Research: A Comparative Analysis of Both within the Field of Legal Research." *Issue 2 Indian JL & Legal Rsch.* 5 (2023): 1.
- Scott-Smith, Stephanie Frances. "Salafi-Jihadist Mobilisation: A Thematic Analysis of Narratives of Citizenship Revocation and Statelessness." Macquarie University, 2024.
- Shodiq, Dr Moh, and S H Djafar Shodiq. *Paradigma Deradikalisasi Dalam Perspektif Hukum*. Pustaka Harakatuna, 2018.
- Torres, John Roldan. "Navigating Legal Knowledge: A Comparative Analysis of Quantitative, Qualitative, Applied, and Descriptive Research Methodologies in Law." *Qualitative, Applied, and Descriptive Research Methodologies in Law* (May 17, 2025), 2025.
- Varsha, P S, and Anjan Karan. "Descriptive Analytics and Data Visualization in E-Commerce." In *Handbook of Big Data Research Methods*, 86–104. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2023.
- YOUNG, ALISON. "Accountability, Human Rights and Beyond: Lessons from Social Security Law." *Questions of Accountability: Prerogatives, Power and Politics*, 2023, 171.
- Yousaf, Farooq, and Moheb Jabarkhail. "Afghanistan's Future under the Taliban Regime: Engagement or Isolation?" *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism* 17, no. 1 (2022): 117–34.
- Zamir, Munir, and Christian Kaunert. "Meta's Counter Conversations Project and Google's Search Redirect Project." In *Strategic Communications' Role in Counter-Terrorism: The Power of Counter-Narratives*, 135–57. Springer, 2025.
- Zarb, Stephanie, and Kristin Taylor. "Uneven Local Implementation of Federal Policy after Disaster: Policy Conflict and Goal Ambiguity." *Review of Policy Research* 40, no. 1 (2023): 63–87.
- Zeng, Ming, and Yongshin Kim. "Institutional Reforms and Regulatory Shifts in China's Digital Platform Sector: How Domain-Specific Centralization Shaped the 2020–2022 Transition." *Business and Politics*, 2025, 1–20.

Laws and Regulation:

- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia).
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia (Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 165, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3886).
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengesahan Kovenan Internasional tentang Hak-Hak Sipil dan Politik (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) (Law Number 12 of 2005 on the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 119, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4558).
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2002 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme Menjadi Undang-Undang (Law Number 15 of 2003 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2003 Nomor 45, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4284).
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2002 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme Menjadi Undang-Undang (Law Number 5 of 2018 on the Amendment to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 92, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6216).
- Indonesia. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 77 Tahun 2019 tentang Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Terorisme (Government Regulation Number 77 of 2019 on the Prevention of Terrorism Crimes) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 Nomor 209, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6417).
- Indonesia. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 7 Tahun 2021 tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Ekstremisme Berbasis Kekerasan yang Mengarah pada Terorisme (Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 12).
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan (Law Number 22 of 2022 on Corrections) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2022 Nomor 165, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6811).
- Indonesia. Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code) (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2023 Nomor 1, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6842).